

THE DAILY NEWS.

BY P. M. HALE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
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RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1880.

THE STATE CANVASS.

Gov. JARVIS, Democratic candidate for Governor, will address the people as follows:

At Clinton, Sampson County, Saturday, July 31st.

At Kenansville, Duplin County, Tuesday, August 3d.

At Jacksonville, Onslow County, Wednesday, August 4th.

At Trenton, Jones County, Thursday, August 5th.

At Kinston, Lenoir County, Saturday, August 7th.

Some other of the State Canvassers will be with him at all of these appointments.

JOINT DISCUSSION.

There will be joint discussions by Gov. JARVIS and Judge BUXTON, the Democratic and Republican candidates for Governor at the following places:

Jacksonville, Onslow County, August 4th.

Trenton, Jones County, August 5th.

Kinston, Lenoir County, August 7th.

COL. KENAN'S APPOINTMENTS.

Attorney-General KENAN will address the people at

Rocky Mount, Edgecombe county, Friday, July 30th.

Griffin's, Nash county, Thursday, August 5th.

Nashville, Nash county, Friday, August 6th.

Grantham's, Wayne county, Saturday, August 14th.

Meadow, Johnston county, Monday, August 16th.

Superintendent SCARBOROUGH will also speak at Meadow on the 16th.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

To appreciate what has been lost to the State by long neglect to establish a good school system, let us see what might have been accomplished. The best test of what can be done, is what has been done under similar circumstances. To estimate our loss with something like accuracy, attention is asked to what has been done under the same, or a similar condition of things, in other countries. And to-day let us take as an example a country where the experiment has been fully tried and under conditions which seemed at first to be singularly inauspicious. We refer to Scotland. We the rather place this country first, because a large part of our population are of Scottish extraction, and have a just pride in the land of their forefathers.

There is no country where nature has done so little, and man has done so much as in Scotland. It has a climate bleak and inhospitable; it had a population by nature fierce, turbulent, warlike, and disinclined, beyond all others, to the arts of peace. But a few generations since, its condition seemed and was regarded by some of her most loyal sons as utterly hopeless. FLETCHER, of Saltoun, who loved his country with a filial affection, gives the following picture of the manners of her people: "At country weddings, markets, burials and other-like public occasions, both men and women are to be seen perpetually drunk, blaspheming and fighting together." Nay, more, despairing of any amelioration of their condition by their own voluntary action, he proposed the plan of selling the people into slavery, that they might be redeemed by its stern discipline.

The picture presented by the above extract is a frightful one. Had the people quietly resigned themselves to this condition of things, our Scottish friends in the Cape Fear and Pee Dee country would be as prompt to blush for such a descent as they are now proud to own it. But a short time after the publication of FLETCHER's pamphlet, Parliament passed the Act for the Settlement of Schools. Glance forward for a generation or two, and it will be found that more had been done in Scotland than was ever accomplished in any country in the same space of time. By the silent but beneficent agency of these schools the country was revolutionized. In agriculture she stood in advance of all nations; in the arts in the very first rank. The land everywhere teemed with whatever was necessary for subsistence and comfort; while her factories poured forth the products of skill and taste. In every branch of science she boasted a galaxy of great names. In literature she shone without rival; HUME and ROBERTSON illustrated her genius in history; ADAM SMITH at once founded and put the cap-stone upon a new science—political economy; REID and STEWART were the accepted expounders of intellectual philosophy. At the same time BURNS was giving to the world his immortal songs—the most genuine, exquisite and delightful of all the effusions of lyric genius. In the moral and religious condition of the people the change was simply marvelous. The Scotch had become the most sober, moral and religious people in Europe. In the business of life the

Scotchman outstripped all competitors. "Wherever," says MACAULAY, in one of his speeches, "a Scotchman went, he carried with him signs of the moral and intellectual cultivation which he had received. If he had a shop, he had the best trade in the street; if he enlisted in the army he soon became a non-commissioned officer. * * * The complaint was that wherever he came he got more than his share; that when he mixed with Englishmen and Irishmen, he rose to the top like oil on water. Such was the result of the system of State education when it had been in force for only one generation."

"A BOON FROM HEAVEN," was what Judge BUXTON pronounced the CANBY Constitution. Reminded that at the time this bayonet constitution was forced upon the people, about 20,000 of the best citizens of the State were disfranchised, he told the people of Cumberland that "that was the very reason it was so good a Constitution; that our own people would have been blinded by their passions and prejudices if they had exercised an influence in making it. Probably military rule was 'a boon' to Judge BUXTON. It gave him his seat on the bench and a good salary for these fifteen years. But it came high ruining the people, who are beginning once more to prosper under a Constitution of their own making, which Judge BUXTON did his utmost to defeat.

TO MAKE the general prosperity sure, we have only to keep on in the conservative path upon which we entered six years ago, and to confirm by the election of General HANCOCK that Democratic ascendancy in the councils of the Government under which we have prospered so steadily ever since the culmination of Republican misrule was reached in the tremendous financial revulsion of 1873.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondence OF THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

NEW YORK, July 26, 1880.

EDITOR NEWS:—Another day of the city! Another inhalation of sea breezes! I am in danger of following the prevailing fashion of running away from the brick and mortar, and heat and bustle of the city. After church yesterday I took the Staten Island boat at the Battery, to fulfil a promise made to Mr. Joseph C. Everett to dine with him. I found him in quite a little colony of North Carolinians. First, himself, his wife and three little children. Then Dr. Scales and his wife; and thirdly, Major Barrow and wife. Mrs. Everett is a daughter of my old friend, Col. John C. McLaurin, of Laurel Hill, and Mrs. Scales a daughter of another old friend, Robert M. Sloan, of Greensboro. And all of them, males, females and children, North Carolinians. It did not require the delightful sea breeze to make this a refreshing atmosphere, but that sea breeze was there, thrown in for good measure. Staten Island is a very picturesque suburb of New York, its only drawback being the mosquitoes, and they had made their mark upon the children. It is easy of access, requiring very little more time to get to business than I devote, and the sail is invigorating at this season of the year—what it may be in winter, I cannot say—but the island is, for some reason, far less popular and fashionable than formerly, and property is greatly depreciated in value. After a day of enjoyment, another delightful sail brought me back to the city; and such a change! The boat was crowded both ways, as were the various Coney Island, Rockaway and other boats, which we passed in the bay. Among the many hundreds of faces there was not one that I had ever seen before.

In passing through the once fashionable "Battery," no longer fashionable though restored to much of its former beauty, I saw for the first time in years, the house in which Mr. Robert Donaldson first resided after removing from Fayetteville, his native place. Then, the wealth and fashion of the city was congregated in that neighborhood; State and Greenwich streets, lower Broadway, and the Bowling Green. Now, there is not a vestige of the former inhabitants, but in their stead the lowest sort of folks. As a fair sample of the whole, a low tavern and a larger beer saloon have taken the place of the elegant residence in which I saw Mr. Donaldson and his accomplished wife, a daughter of Judge Gaston, some forty-odd years ago. And Greenwich street it cannot be described, but needs to be seen on a Sunday afternoon. Mr. Donaldson afterwards removed up the Hudson, and made there the most beautiful place on all the length of that noble river. It became the "show place" of the Hudson, and Mr. Donaldson told me that he was obliged to sell it because it took up all his time to show it to his friends and their friends who brought letters of introduction. He retired to a plainer but fine estate, "Edgewater," where he and his wife died a few years ago. He was a man of fine taste, in literature and art, and a handsomer couple than he and his wife would not be found in ten thousand. They retained their affection for North Carolina—as who that ever lived there failed to do?—and transmitted it to their children, as I had reason to know during a visit there of a couple of days twenty years ago.

It was a remarkable fact that struck us in our ride and ramble through Greenwood Cemetery last week, that of the many splendid and costly monuments and tombs and vaults that were pointed out to us by our Irish driver, there was not one of any historic character; they were all of men who had made their own fame and fortune, this one as a silk merchant, that as a banker, a third as an editor, a fourth as a hotel-keeper, a fifth as a retailer of soda-water, and even a sixth as a notorious gambler to whom a monument was erected by a pious daughter, noted for her wealth and charities. Of course there are graves of great men and good men there; but they are not made conspicuous by any such splendid columns as to call for the notice of a guide through the streets of this city of the dead. A passion for display would seem to be the characteristic of the "self-

made"—a quiet simplicity that of the consciously great and good.

Since that visit I have been reading a little book entitled "The Manliness of Christ," by Thos. Hughes, the very popular English author of "Tom Brown's School Days," and "Tom Brown at Oxford," in which I find some apt reflections. He says: "Public opinion in our day has been jubilant over the success of those who have started in life penniless and have made large fortunes. Indeed, this particular class of self-made men is the one which we have been lately invited to honor. Before doing so, however, we had better ask with some care, what methods the fortune has been made? * * * I remember hearing, years ago, of an old merchant who, on his death-bed, divided the results of long years of labor among his sons. 'It is little enough,' they were almost his last words, 'but there isn't a dirty shilling in the whole of it.' He had been a successful man too, though not in the 'self-made' sense; for his ideal had been, not to make money, but to keep clean hands."

Far be it from me to object to people who thus "make" themselves. It is the glory of our age and institutions and country that such things can be. It is only the worshipping of their creators by such self-made men that we deplore. No, a little more: the world is too much given to falling down at the same throne of wealth, no matter how gained.

I am indebted to a friend for an epigram by Gov. Manly—in his younger days, I suppose, though I think he retained his wit and geniality to the last—on the marriage of a Mr. Graves to a Miss Graves:

"The graves," 'tis said,
Shall yield their dead,
When the last trumpet shakes the skies.
But, if God please,
From Graves like these
A dozen living souls shall rise."

And my friend adds, "judging by the tax list of Caswell county, North Carolina, it has pleased Providence to fulfil this prophecy unto the third and fourth generations." The above may fairly be classed with the well known *jeu d'esprit* of Swain and Dodge.

Gossip from Gotham.

[Correspondence OF THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

NEW YORK, July 25.

EDITOR NEWS:—Mr. Bergh has at last waked up to the fact that a plethora of cats is a nuisance, and has taken steps to abate it. Henceforth the felines are to share the fate of the canines when they are unquestionably detrimental to public comfort and destructive of public peace. This is a sound conclusion, for the "harmless necessary cat" of Shakespeare has become an intolerable nuisance in cities. Of course there will be a wail from the female portion of the community, but it is to be hoped that Mr. Bergh and his officers will be as relentless in this as they have proved in other cases where reform was necessary.

From the evidence of witnesses examined before the Marine Court of Inquiry regarding the Narragansett-Stonington collision, it seems probable that the blame of the disaster will be brought home to the whistles. This is eminently satisfactory and consoling. A steam whistle is a thing which every intelligent and susceptible mind holds in abhorrence, and if these or any other particular whistles can be made to bear the burden of the tragedy off Cornfield Point, the condemnation will be acquiesced in as most just. By all means bring in a verdict against the whistles.

The small boy was never known to take care of himself, and parents of small boys are often remiss in the care of them. The law now proposes to assist both small boys and their parents. Consequently officers are directed to arrest every child that is found riding on the steps or platforms of cars, stages and wagons, if they are not regular passengers. Having been arrested the children will be fined, and their parents too, for permitting them to steal rides. The first arrests under this law were made on Tuesday last, and it was on Tuesday that James Riley, a fourteen-year-old boy, in Long Island City, fell from a car on which he was stealing a ride, was run over and killed.

The Salvation Army has gone into the hymn-book business, and issued a collection which furnishes 622 metrical compositions for half a dime. Some of the hymns in this book are old favorites, but many are the new manufactures of Gen. Raiton and other officers of the army. A careful examination of these will convince almost anybody that the Salvation warriors could have employed their time and talent better in other directions than in the production of religious verse. Some of these so-called hymns are parodies of well-known and highly-prized devotional songs.

Following is a verse which is part of a parody of the favorite old hymn which has for generations been sung to the tune "Coronation":

Let all our soldiers never tire
In streets, in lanes, in hall,
The red-hot Gospel shout to fire,
And crown Him Lord of all.

If the "ice famine" in this city results in the introduction of artificial ice, it will prove a blessing in disguise, not only to New York, but to other cities. As the business is now conducted, the public is made to pay prices for ice which are based upon fictitious circumstances, and next to the gas monopoly the ice imposition is perhaps the most pervasive that we have.

WAIFS.

No woman, however nervous, has a right to wake up her husband from a sound sleep to tell him on inquiring what the matter, "Nothing, only I wanted to know if you were awake."

Down by the river side they met,
Sweet Romeo and Juliet;
Her hand in his he placed and said
"Sweet Juliet, I would thee wed."

"Indeed?" she queried, "Ah! let's go;
Get in this boat. Oh! how me, oh!"

The village politician who is supposed to receive and pay the money that is sorted out to his district for a campaign becomes a monetary dignitary. He saves most of the money for his private purposes and builds a big flagstaff on the top of his house. During the campaign he tells the bums of the village, as well as the honest people who are fools enough to listen to him, that he will make it all right with them. He does not gain a vote, but he pays off a mortgage on his house and is considered to be a great man.

Our Western Wanderers.

[Traveler's Letter to New York Tribune, 26th.]

CLOUDLAND, N. C., July 13.—Thirty-two miles from Johnson City the lofty peak of Roan Mountain lifts itself into air 6,367 feet above the sea, 200 feet higher than Mount Washington. So steady is the upward climb that it takes twelve hours of riding for one to go over the intervening thirty-two miles that bring one to Roan. But the ride is one of great interest. Crossing a spur of the Unaka Mountains, threading a brook whose bed often forms the road, now looking down a steep precipice, and then up the lofty trunks of trees, whose boles are 100 feet high, turning sharp curves, the danger of an overturn gives a wonderful zest to the beauty of the landscape, with new mountains and new valleys continually coming into sight, with clouds now below and now above us, riding in an open wagon through two showers, we at last arrived at the top of Roan.

The prospect is magnificent; the grand scenery in the United States east of the Yosemite. Over 100 mountain tops, not one of them less than 4,000 feet in height, are in full sight. This uplift in the heart of the Alleghenies, the Unaka range to the north, the Blue Ridge to the south, is declared by Professor Gray of Harvard, to be "the most beautiful mountain east of the Rockies." The flora on its sides changes with its increasing altitude. Chestnuts, sycamores and maples clothe the base of the mountains, yellow birches and magnificent wild cherries line its sides, and beeches, alders, fir balsams and immense groups of rhododendrons crown all but the very crest. On the top are 1,500 acres of the richest mould; the winds sweep the crest too fiercely for trees. Here botanists love to come to study mountain flora. Professors Gibbs and Goodale of Harvard have left us, but seven other scientists remain to seek health and to study science. Here they find mountain heather, superb groups of rhododendrons, azaleas and other shrubs and grasses that can be found nowhere else in America. They will not grow at lower altitudes or on the same height in other places.

Everything here is on a grand scale, corresponding to the view from these mountain tops. This tract of land is owned by General Wilder, of Chattanooga, and is eight miles long by thirty-two wide. It is packed with mountains as close as it is possible for mountains to stand and not interfere with each other. Why, our landlord, that we may have room enough for his guests, leases 4,500 acres with his hotel. The fence that runs round the mountain to keep in the cattle is twenty miles long, with only three gates in those twenty miles. Here is timber enough for the fires of a continent, and all running to waste. Tens of thousands of trees lie at full length, slowly rotting in neglected mould. The even temperature of the surface of the mountain makes it a sanitarium which healthy persons as well as invalids can enjoy. The thermometer rarely sinks below 50°, and rarely rises above 68°. Through all this month of July great fires roar day and night in the parlors and in many of the chambers.

The fauna of these mountains is that of much colder regions. Little snow birds abound. They find the temperature their nature craves a thousand miles this side of Canada. An occasional eagle, numerous buzzards and many robins fly around. Great clouds of fog fill the valleys and at times sweep the mountain top. But the atmosphere is of such slight density that no moisture is felt even in the midst of a cloud. Waves of fog roll visibly by and fold one in their white embrace, but leave everything dry; dampness is a thing unknown. The hygrograph morning and evening records from 85° to 90° of moisture, a very large percentage; yet no dampness is felt on dress or skin. The springs are delightfully cool. The one nearest the hotel is only 13° above freezing. Ice is unneeded here.

The mountaineers are very poor; money is difficult to be had and labor is underpaid. Fifty cents a day will secure all the help one wants. Our mail-carrier travels his weary fourteen miles a day for a quarter of a dollar. The trifling produce of their farms which they can dispose of for cash brings but little return. They eat fat cattle and pork, but dressed beef brings only four cents a pound. Yesterday I met a stalwart farmer who had traveled miles up the mountain to sell his two nice pairs of blackberries. He asked him the price. "Well," he replied, "I hope to get ten cents a gallon for them." He got it. Before coming here I was told that everything edible would be scarce except eggs and chickens; and with eggs at five cents a dozen and chickens ten cents apiece, I expected to be fed on gallingous products till I should be ashamed to look a respectable hen in the face. But let me do justice to mine host. He sets a good and liberal table. His fare is excellent. Seven miles from the post office, thirty miles from a lemon, and with our supplies to be hauled all that distance up-hill, or rather up-mountain, all the way, I am surprised at the variety of the table.

To the lover of wild scenery Roan offers great attractions. In these hundred mountains, some of them never yet trodden by the foot of man, are born all the rivers of the South. The ridges that connect the ranges are generally swept bare of trees, affording far-extended views on both sides. Go with me to Sunrise Rock. The valleys below, 2,000 feet deep, are filled with seas of fog, through which the islands of mountain tops uplift themselves, while the sun throws his horizontal beams across the top of the fog, beautifying it with all the colors of the rainbow. For the first hour or two of the day, the sunbeams are busy lifting the fogs into the clouds above. All day long we ramble amid deep woods, look down steep cliffs or visit the different points of interest in the vicinity. At times thunder storms sweep through the valleys, while bright sunshine plays on the cliffs above. It is a new sensation in life when the dweller in cities, for the first time sees lightning or hears the deep roll of the thunder below him. And the scenery varies with every passing hour. One moment lakes of clouds bathe the mountain sides, but never rest there. In a few minutes they roll up the mountain sides, and then we can look fifty and a hundred, with scarcely a house in view. This wizard-land of America is full of views of most beautiful scenery, no two of them alike.

Marrying a Title.

TRAGEDY OF AN AMERICAN BEAUTY WHO WAS TEMPTED BY A CORONET.

[By Cable to the Herald.]

Having been introduced to Lady Albert Clinton lately, at the house of a mutual friend, I have profited by my slight acquaintance to obtain some information regarding the melancholy Wetmore-Anglesey affair.

"May I ask," I said, "if you are in possession of Lord Anglesey's letters to Mrs. Wetmore?"

"No," she replied, "they are in the hands of her lawyer, Mr. Gardiner, of the Chambers Elysees. They are all couched in terms which convey the idea that his Lordship had the most passionate affection for Mrs. Wetmore, and in no less than seven of them he declared that he would marry her the moment she got the divorce from her husband. I have even in my possession a ring which he gave her in the first days of last month." [Her Ladyship here went and brought in a small basket containing, among other effects of the deceased lady, a plain gold ring, bearing the following inscription on the inside:—"To Annie, from Anglesey. June 1, 1880."] Lady Albert Clinton then continued:—"Mrs. Wetmore came to Europe about three years ago with her son, a lad about thirteen years of age. I think she met Lord Anglesey for the first time in Spain. When she left America she had no idea of permanently separating herself from her husband, of whom she always spoke with remorse, but Lord Anglesey turned her head by promising to marry her if she got a divorce. This took time, so much time, that he got tired of his bargain and deserted her. She was as she had broken loose from the only real tie which bound her to life and affection for her child. She was handsome, affectionate and confiding. Poor dear, she was so faithful to Anglesey and believed in him so entirely. You know he lived on the Avenue Kleber, occupying separate apartments in the same house. Three days before her death she said, speaking of her husband: 'Henry was always kind to me, but we had nothing in common. We were not made to live happily together. He was much too religious for me, and was not satisfied unless I went to church all day Sunday, but he was a good, kind man. I never ought to have left him. My fate should be a warning to American women who come abroad without their legitimate protectors.' But she rarely gave way to these remorseful feelings, for she loved Anglesey to distraction.

"Her last meeting with him was on Sunday, June 20th. He told her he had to go to London on business. She said to him, with a sort of instinctive feeling, 'You will be true to me, Henry, and come back as quickly as you can.' He replied that he loved her as much as ever, and parted with her with every demonstration of affection, although he knew that he had written her a letter, dated the 19th, the day before, in which he bade her farewell forever, and gave her to understand that all was at an end between them. This letter was handed to her next day by Mr. Stone, Lord Anglesey's secretary, and it drove her almost to madness. It was then that I brought her to my house, for she had no friends here, and in the letter to which I have just referred Lord Anglesey gave her to understand that she must leave her apartments and write no more than one letter to him. To this she wrote a reply of a most touching character, in which she appealed to the Marquis's manhood. 'Remember,' she said, 'all I have lost for you. Can you expect that God will prosper you or yours when you are capable of such a dreadful wrong?' In another passage she says, 'Can it be possible that you have no conscience or feeling, or that you, a nobleman, are willing to turn me out penniless into the world after all my promises, to say nothing of your pretended affection up to the week before your marriage?'

"I was next shown a number of letters from Lord Anglesey, authenticated by his family coat of arms. They were all couched in the most endearing terms, commencing with 'My lovely Anna,' 'My dearest,' and closing with extravagant assurances of undying love, esteem and fidelity. Seven of these letters, Lady Albert Clinton said, and Mrs. Wetmore's lawyer assured me, contain explicit and unequivocal promises of marriage and cover a period of nearly three years. When it was announced that the Marquis had married Mrs. Wedhouse, Mrs. Wetmore's lawyer, who knew all the circumstances, urged that a suit for breach of promise should be instituted. A correspondence to that effect was commenced with the Marquis's lawyers, who replied that their client repudiated the allegation as to the promise, and that it would be useless to try and make a case, as there was no law punishing breach of promise in France, and that an offence committed there could not be tried in England. Unhappily this proved to be the case.

NOT WISELY BUT TOO WELL.

The deceased took no interest in all this, the idea of death engrossing her mind from the moment she heard of Lord Anglesey's marriage. Every effort made to calm her was vain, and she paced up and down her room the image of despair. This lasted until Wednesday morning when, on entering her apartment, Lady Albert Clinton found her in the last agony, with eyes glaring, hands clenched and face so distorted that she was hardly recognizable. The servants were immediately sent for medical aid, but it was too late before a doctor could be found. Every effort was then made to save the poor sufferer, but in vain; she expired in dreadful torture until about three, when she breathed her last. When the Marquis heard of the melancholy event he sent word through his lawyers that he would contribute £50 toward the expense of the funeral. The burial took place at St. Germain cost £40. The deceased was a lady of refined and pleasing manners. She was of medium height, with dark eyes and hair. Her features had something of the Jewish cast. She was graceful and attractive, with especially pretty hands and feet, and her figure was faultless. She was kind and amiable to an extreme, and of a sweet and forbearing disposition, her only fault being, as Lady Albert Clinton said, that she loved not wisely but too well.

THE END.

The funeral services took place this

morning at the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Rue Bayard. Dr. Morgan officiated. The attendance was very small, there being only about a dozen persons, chiefly ladies, present. The expenses of the funeral were mostly borne by Lady Albert Clinton.

Garfield's Sale of Himself.

THE ILLINOIS COURT DECISION.

In 1874 George R. Chittenden brought suit in the Circuit Court of Cook county against the firm of McClellan & Jenkins, formerly McClellan & De Olyer, counting upon an agreement to pay him for procuring contracts for laying pavements a share in the profits, and alleging that he had secured such a contract for laying 200,000 square yards of pavement in the city of Washington, the actual cost of which would be \$1.40 per square yard, and the price to be paid \$3.50. The case was dismissed at the costs of the plaintiff, in May, 1877. Why and how it was dismissed the following letter from ex-Senator J. R. Doolittle, who was of counsel in the case, and whose correction and explanation of the Wayne part of it was printed a few days ago. Mr. Doolittle writes to the Rochester Union:

"When the matter came on to be heard I, as counsel for the defendants, submitted a brief in writing, of which the fourth, fifth and sixth points are as follows, viz: 'Fourth.—The pleas are good. They set out in substance that the contract was obtained by the plaintiff of the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia by improper influences; that the contract was in part, to the amount of 50,000 square yards upon its face, contingent upon a future appropriation to be made by Congress; that the plaintiff employed James A. Garfield, then being a member of Congress and Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, agreeing to pay him a contingent fee of \$5,000 provided he would obtain the said contract of the Board of Public Works; that by his influence and persuasion he did procure the same, for which he received the sum of \$5,000; that afterwards a bill was reported from the committee of which he was chairman, and did pass the House and passed Congress and became a law, appropriating the sum of \$1,241,000, out of which the pavement under said contract could be paid for by said Board of Public Works; that the plaintiff and the defendant and the said Garfield and the members of the said Board of Public Works well knew at the time of his said employment, and at the time of his service in procuring said contract, that said Garfield from his official position did and would have a potent influence in procuring the passage of such appropriation to carry such contract into effect by said Board of Public Works, and that by means of the premises said contract was in fact obtained by improper influences against public policy, and is void.'

"It is no sufficient answer to say that Garfield was at the same time a member of the legal profession. His being a member of Congress at the same time, any employment as counsel upon a contingent fee or otherwise to obtain a contract from a board of public officers, dependent upon the future action of Congress to fulfill, is against public policy and is void."

"Sixth.—That the plaintiff Chittenden well knew and intended that the influence of General Garfield as a member of Congress was to be used in procuring the contract rather than his arguments as a counsel-at-law, is evident from his letter to the defendants set out in their special plea, in which he says: 'The influence of Gen. Garfield has been secured by yesterday, last night and to-day's labors. He carries the purse of the United States—the Chairman of the Committee of Appropriations—and is the strongest man in Congress and with our friends. My demand is today not less than one hundred thousand more—two hundred in all. Everything is in the best shape, the connections complete, and I have reason to believe satisfactory.' * * * I can hardly realize that we have General Garfield with us. It is rare, and very gratifying. All the appropriations of the District come from him."

"In the recent case of Burke vs. Child, not yet reported (May, 1875), decided at the last October term of the Supreme Court of the United States, Mr. Justice Swayne, in a very able opinion, reviews all the cases and holds: That a contract express or implied for purely professional services is valid. Within this category he includes drafting a petition, attendance on taking testimony, collecting facts, preparing arguments and submitting them, orally or in writing, to a committee or other proper authority."

"But such services are separated by a broad line from personal solicitation and from official influence. 'The agreement with General Garfield, a member of Congress, to pay him \$5,000 as a contingent fee, for procuring a contract which was itself made to depend upon a future appropriation by Congress, which appropriation could only come from a committee of which he was chairman, was a sale of official influence, which no law can cover, against the plainest principles of public policy. No counsel-at-law, while holding high office, has a right to put himself in a position of temptation, and under pretence of making a legal argument, exert his official influence upon public officers dependent upon his future action."

"Certainly the courts of justice will never lend themselves to enforce contracts obtained by such influences. 'The Court (Judge Farwell presiding) overruled the demurrer; held the special plea to be good, and that the contract was void as against public policy. That ended the case."

Respectfully yours,

J. R. DOOLITTLE.

The Cincinnati Zoological Society have requested permission of the treasury department to bring through the New York custom-house free of duty a female elephant for breeding purposes. The treasury regulations provide for the free importation of animals of superior breed adopted to improving the breed of the same class of animals in the United States, and therefore the Cincinnati society think their female elephant ought to be admitted free of duty. The society proposes to go into the business of trying to raise a herd of elephants.

The Farmers' Columns.

Under the head of NORTH CAROLINA INDUSTRY, design giving adequate space for presenting regularly to our readers such information as we may be able and as will interest them, relating to all the industrial interests of the State. To this end we cordially invite our friends throughout the State to write us on all matters pertaining to the farming, manufacturing and mining interests of their respective localities.

Give us your experiments in farming, and their results.

Inform us of any new enterprises inaugurated in your community.

Give us items relating to the crops and the general condition of your people.

To all questions relating to our farming economy and other industrial matters, we will endeavor to give correct answers. Send in your questions.

KEEP A FARM RECORD.

In our agricultural journals, in our agricultural addresses, in the circle around the farmer's fireside, and everywhere, questions are asked, theories advanced, and speculations indulged in respecting farming, which show the lamentable want of system among our farmers. The farmer reared and trained on the farm, arrives at maturity, and has never learned the cost of producing a pound of wool, or cotton, or pork, or beef. He has never been taught that a thorough knowledge of the details of farming is essential to success. But he would laugh at the business incapacity of the merchant or landowner who would undertake to conduct his business without a system that could at any time show what he was doing.

Keep a day book. Enter all the transactions on the farm; charge to it everything at a fair valuation; give it credit for all its productions. This is simple and easily done. It would be a pleasant profitable employment at night for the son or daughter. At the end of the year it would be seen how the account stood, whether money had been made or lost, how much. The general account might be briefly summed up as follows:—

FARM DR., JANUARY 1st, 1880.
To 300 acres land, cash value, \$2,000
Live stock, cash value, 500
Tools and machinery, 1,000
Grain, hay, fodder, &c., on hand, 100
Capital stock, \$1,200
Taxes, labor, &c., for the year, 500

FARM CR., DECEMBER 31st, 1880.
By cash for crops and sundries sold, \$2,500
Value of land, 2,000
Live stock on hand, cash value, 1,000
Tools and machinery, 1,000
Grain, hay, &c., on hand, 100
December 31st, 1880, \$1,200
January 1st, 1880, 500

Balance in favor of farm, \$1,200
Six per cent interest on capital stock, 72

Independent of the great value to the farmer to be derived from an intimate and accurate knowledge of his affairs, it would richly repay for all the time and trouble by training the children to thoughts and habits of system. Farmers cannot afford in this day of progress to ignore the agencies which in all other vocations are so powerful.

THE WORLD'S FAIR IN 1883.

This Fair will be held in New York City. Our State should be represented. This question should be answered by our next Legislature, and it is time it should begin to attract attention. If the splendid resources of our State, natural and industrial, cannot be illustrated to her credit, let not be done at all. We have already lost three splendid opportunities, and now that international exhibitions seem to be one of the prominent and permanent established processes by which countries are to be fostered, and intimate international intercourse extended and strengthened, our State should at once decide whether or not we shall take part in them.

The young State of Kansas, a new child in the great family of States at heavy outlay made a splendid exhibit of her resources at the Philadelphia Exposition in 1876. Since that time, it is estimated she has added nearly fifty millions to her wealth. Again we say if North Carolina is not to be creditably represented, let us have nothing there. A poor and inefficient collection sent to New York would do more harm than good. What do our readers say? Shall we participate in the World's Fair of 1883?

COTTON SEED OIL MILLS.

In the onward march of enterprise in the South, which promises in the future to bring to the doors of our farmers the spindles and looms which will set up a large proportion of our cotton seed will necessarily grow up other and kindred industries. Mills for extracting the oil of cotton seed have already proved successful in many localities, particularly in Vicksburg, Miss., Selma, Ala., and New Orleans. A company is now erecting one in Little Rock, Ark.

THE DAILY NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1880.

To Our City Subscribers.

Mr. T. L. BEACHAM has been placed in charge of the subscription list and delivery of papers in Raleigh, and will attend to collecting for the same. Every subscriber will have the paper delivered before 10 o'clock each morning.

The Weather To-Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—The indications for the South Atlantic States are as follows: Cloudy or partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain, southerly winds, stationary or light temperature and barometer.

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

Revenue collections \$670.26.

Mr. John Bell, of this city, died yesterday at the age of 65 years.

Why is a white baby clawing after the black one like an African infant?—Because the white one is an eager baby.

It sometimes rains hard in Wake county.

The shower last Saturday washed a bull

driving through a fence.

There was no marriage license issued

last night. How could there be with the

all gone to the mountains?

Mr. Matthew Edkins, of Mark's Creek

township, died on Saturday, aged 92 years

and 13 days. He was buried on Sunday.

In Panther Branch township the crops

are looking fine. The wheat crop is

light in quantity but excellent in quality.

There are fifty-one telephones in active

operation in Raleigh. A man would have

to make up a present of the fifty to get us

to talk through the one.

Col. Kanan is compelled to arrange his

business so as to interfere as little as possible

with his duties as member of the Supreme

Court while it remains in session.

While Mr. Joseph W. McKee, of Orange

county, was teaching school at Caldwell

estate on the 12th of July, he was

knocked and called for water. Water

was brought and poured on his head, but

he died in a few minutes.

It is a fact that should be emphasized

and kept constantly before our farmers,

that a pound of mutton can be produced

as cheaply as a pound of pork, and that a

pound of wool can be produced as cheaply

as a pound of cotton.

Major Neil McKay, of Harnett county,

died at his residence on last Saturday.

Major McKay graduated at Chapel Hill in

1851, and entered the profession of law.

He was a man of note, and leaves many

friends. His funeral was largely attended.

A man may smile and smile and smile,

and be a candidate for Governor on the

Democratic ticket. [NOTE.—We simply mean

to change the verbiage a little without in-

fering in the least with the sense of

what Shakespeare has said before us.]

Mr. J. G. Ferguson, of Rogers' Store,

reports the crops in fine condition and the

prospect for an abundant harvest very en-

couraging. The crops in the vicinity of

Morrisville are better than they have been

since the war and the farmers are in fine

spirits.

Although the United States may be said

to be in every respect a Christian country,

and has since its inception fostered and

encouraged the church in all its branches,

yet it cannot be expected that any well-

regulated government should so far depart

from its established policy as to for-

ward a package of Sunday-school tracts to

Mr. Matthew King, of Tarboro, N. C., un-

der the name of his country attached

thereto.

DEPARTMENT NOTES.—

It took 201 pounds of good-looking

silver to exchange \$1,000 of old bonds

yesterday. It used to take only 180, but

the Treasurer's is a fat office.

The Life Insurance Co. of Hart-

ford Conn., paid \$864.56, its annual tax

premiums, yesterday.

Drummers' licenses were issued to W.

H. Hines & Co., of Norfolk, and Ship-

ley & Co., of Baltimore.

MEASONS MEETING.—There will be a

meeting of the Measurers of Raleigh

to-night at Masonic Hall, to make arrange-

ments for attending the dedication of the

new hall at Auburn.

MEETING OF THE BAR.—There will be

a meeting of the Raleigh Bar in the

Court House at 4 p. m. to-day, to arrange

the calendar of civil cases to be tried at

August Court.

JUSTICE'S COURT.—A white man was

brought before Justice Barbee, charged

with assault. The complaint appearing to

be frivolous, the case was dismissed at the

request of the prosecutor. He will find it

cheaper to give the other man a plain, un-

adorned thrashing next time.

MAYOR'S COURT.—There were no cases

brought before Justice Barbee, charged

with assault. The complaint appearing to

be frivolous, the case was dismissed at the

request of the prosecutor. He will find it

cheaper to give the other man a plain, un-

adorned thrashing next time.

ME and Tom Cooper.

You can't make me and Tom quarrel.

For the smiles we offer for sale,

On Tom's make and sells by the bar!

And I set 'em up at retail.

A NUISANCE.—The merchants doing

business on Fayetteville Street make much

complaint of negro boys and others who

congregate in the street and amuse them-

selves and disgust decent people by their

vulgar and profane language. The atten-

tion of the police is directed to this nu-

isance, which should not be permitted to

exist for a day.

CHURCH REPAIRS.—The repairs on the

Presbyterian Church are being vigorously

ODD-FELLOWS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

It will be gratifying to the Odd-Fellows of North Carolina to know that a Beneficial Association has been organized, in which members of the Order may insure their lives at the least rate of premium by which it can be done and the Association be successful. The plan only awaits the approval of the elective Grand Officers of North Carolina, before submission to the Order in this State. The headquarters of the Association will be in Richmond, Virginia, and communications may be addressed to R. S. Denny, Secretary in that city.

"We clip the following in regard to the Association from the Richmond Daily Dispatch of the 24th inst: 'A meeting of the Board of Directors of this Association was held last night and elected the Hon. William H. Bagley of Raleigh, N. C., and Thomas W. Fleming, Esq., of Fairmont, West Virginia, vice-presidents. The death of Henry Frisshorn, a member of the Association, being reported the Board ordered the benefit allowed by the laws to be paid over to his widow at once.

"A communication from the President, James B. Blanks, Esq., of Norfolk, was read, showing that the Association is being most favorably received in that section, and promising an addition of one hundred new members during the next month.

"Letters were also read from Messrs. Bagley, of North Carolina, and R. A. Miller, of Wheeling, W. Va., expressing a readiness on the part of the Odd-Fellows of those States to unite with the Association as soon as agents are appointed.

"The Odd-Fellows are enthusiastic in their praise of this enterprise and seem gratified that able and earnest members of the Order have taken this much needed additional benefit into hand, and have supplied an insurance for members within their own ranks.

"The maximum benefit is \$2,000, and little doubt is entertained that the membership will now speedily run up to the required amount to enable them to pay this sum.

As soon as the plan is endorsed by the Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, Agents in the several Lodges will be appointed to present the claims of the Association to the Odd-Fellows of the State.

THE CENSUS.—The census-takers are determined that Wake county shall not be left, and have kept back some of the township, to see how many more they needed. It is all settled now, and the complete returns are given below:

TOWNSHIP. 1870. 1880.

Barton's Creek, 1,578, 1,372

Backhorn, 1,517, 1,905

Cary, 1,455, 1,115

Cedar Fork, 2,172, 2,295

Homes' Creek, 1,315, 2,008

Little River, 1,354, 2,043

Mark's Creek, 1,471, 2,177

Middle Creek, 1,471, 2,177

New Light, 798, 1,496

Nesse River, 1,576, 1,576

Oak Grove, 2,300, 2,593

Panther Branch, 921, 1,461

Raleigh, 10,200, 12,599

St. Mary's, 2,045, 3,340

St. Matthew's, 2,194, 1,872

Swift Creek, 1,455, 1,726

Wake Forest, 3,130, 2,020

White Oak, 1,682, 1,979

35,587, 48,462

An increase of 37 per cent.

SUPREME COURT.—Court opened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. All the

Justices were present.

The consideration of appeals from the

Seventh Judicial District was resumed

and causes were disposed of as follows:

Pierce, Hanes & Brown vs. J. W.

Alspaugh, from Forsyth; argued by J. C.

Buxton (by brief) for the plaintiffs, and

Watson & Glenn for the defendant.

O. G. Williams et al. vs. J. W. Wil-

liams et al., from Yadkin; motion to dis-

miss made and argued; remanded on cer-

tiorari to issue for deposition.

T. S. Welfare vs. W. L. Thompson et

al., from Davidson; argued by W. H.

Bailey for the plaintiff, and J. M. McCor-

le for the defendants.

J. W. Todd vs. Gwyn, Dula et al.,

from Wilkes; plaintiff's appeal; argued by

D. M. Furches for the defendants; no

counsel for the plaintiff.

J. W. Todd vs. Gwyn, Dula et al.,

from Wilkes; defendant's appeal; cause

continued.

Jacob McCraw vs. Maggie J. Gilmer,

from Surry; argued by Watson & Glenn

for the defendant; no counsel for the

plaintiff.

Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this

(Wednesday) morning, when the considera-

tion of appeals from the Seventh Judicial

District will be resumed.

HOW TO SAVE TROUBLE.—In laying

out the streets of a city some regard

should be had for the convenience of the

people. Where the inconvenience of one

set of persons is necessary to the comfort

of another, some effort should be made

to reconcile the two. This is the object

of our scheme, which is simply to make

a double set of streets, one for the use

of citizens in general, and one to be ob-

structed by persons who have a

fancy for that amusement. Thus, if

there were two streets occupying the

position of Salisbury street those peo-

ple who want to season stone could do so

without interfering as at present with those

who simply wish to use the street as a

street. We do not recommend the removal

of the pile of stone on Salisbury, between

Morgan and Hillsboro streets, because we

know that stone, if it is to be used for any

purpose, must have air and scenery; and

because it is very convenient when young

orators in the Legislature say a thing "would

be a heart of stone," to bring in a chunk

and try the experiment. But we respectfully

suggest that another street be opened

for passengers.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Wm. Grimes and Miss Bessie re-

turned yesterday from Buffalo.

Midshipman A. G. Rogers, U. S. N.,

left town yesterday. He will probably be

absent for some time.

Mr. Ed. Lee has returned from Beau-

fort, where he went on the merchants' ex-

cursion. He says they all had a good

time. It was so good that the representa-

tive of THE NEWS got left, anyhow.

TO WHAT BASE USES MAY WE COME

AT LAST.—It is rumored that Joseph's old stand will be rented for the Republican headquarters.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The sad intelligence reaches us from Hillsboro of the sudden death of Miss Mary Kirkland in the 71st year of her age. She retired Monday night feeling perfectly well, but about 1 o'clock awoke crying, "Give me air!" and died in about 10 minutes. Heart disease is supposed to be the cause of her death.

MASONIC.—Attention members of Hiram Lodge No. 40, A. F. and A. M.!! You are fraternally invited by Anchor Lodge No. 234 A. F. and A. M., to attend a picnic at their new hall, near Dr. Busbee's (Wake county), on Thursday the 29th inst.

The corner stone of the Lodge will be laid on that day by our M. W. Grand Master, W. R. Cox, and P. M. F. H. Busbee. A good time is anticipated.

A GRAVE IMPRUDENCE.—A darkey got his hand mashed while coupling cars at Cary, and some one was so imprudent as to speak of the matter in the hearing of a large and vicious crowd saw in the work shop of Messrs. Ellington & Ryster.

The saw, pretending to play with a log, kept its eyes open, and soon proved that a circular saw was just as good as a train, by cutting Sam McKoy's thumb almost off. Dr. Wm. Russ was called in and bound up the wound, and put a lot of spirits of turpentine where it would do most good, producing a very stimulating effect on the vocal organs. People should be careful how they put circular saws on their metal.

THE INFERIOR COURT.

Democratic Magistrates Should go into

Caucus.

EDITOR OF THE NEWS.—It is being

whispered around that the Radicals are

endeavoring to disorganize the Democratic

element in the Board of Magistrates which

meets on Monday next, by securing a suf-

ficient number of the Democrats to pledge

themselves against party caucus, and hence

to prevent and destroy party action. Should

they succeed in this it is possible, by the

united Radical vote, they hope to place

some of their party friends upon the Board

of County Commissioners and also to de-

stroy the establishment of the Inferior

Court.

I hold that united party action is es-

sential to party success, and that we can

unity and harmony only by going into party

caucus. The moment you disregard the

essentials of party organization, that mo-

ment your adversaries take advantage of

the confusion that must exist, and en-

deavor to defeat and rupture your party,

and in this way it sometimes happens that

a shrewd working minority succeed in

defeating the voice and will of a substan-

tial majority. It is therefore all-important

to the Democratic party that a caucus

should be held, and that there should be

harmony and good feeling when the mag-

istrates meet on Monday next.

The Radical politician needs watching;

his principal motive is plunder, and all his

persuasive powers are brought to bear for

personal gain. He will argue that it is

unwise and against the will of the people

to establish an Inferior Court, and that

such a step will involve the county in debt

and ruin. And why? Solely because it

interferes with some of his party arrange-

ments. It takes money out of the pockets

of some of his own party friends, and

places in office men who will not act with

him in sustaining the inquiries of the

Radical party.

THE DAILY NEWS.
RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1880.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.
By Telegraph.

MARKET REPORT--NOON.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Money strong at 2 1/2. Exchange—long 4 1/2, short 4 1/4. State bonds dull; Governments quiet. Cotton dull; sales 506 bales; uplands 11 1/2; Orleans 11 1/4. Futures barely steady. July 11 1/4; August 11 1/8; September 10 3/4; October 10 1/2; November 10 1/8; December 10 1/8. Flour quiet. Wheat heavy. Corn dull. Pork firm at \$4 1/2. Lard steady at \$7 1/4. Spirits turpentine 29. Boston 40. Freight firm. BALTIMORE, July 27.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—Southern steady; Western heavy. July 11 1/4; August 11 1/8; September 10 3/4; October 10 1/2; November 10 1/8; December 10 1/8. Corn 2 1/2. Western winter red—spot and July delivery \$1 04 1/4; August \$1 04 1/4; September \$1 04 1/4; October \$1 04 1/4; November \$1 04 1/4; December \$1 04 1/4. Southern steady and quiet. Western dull. Southern white and yellow 55. LIVERPOOL, July 27.—Noon.—Cotton dull; uplands 11 1/4; Orleans 11 1/4; receipts \$1 000 bales; American 25,000; speculation and export 1,000; uplands, low middling clause, July delivery 6 5/8; September 6 7/8; October 6 7/8; November 6 7/8; December 6 7/8; futures dull and easier. Lard 38s. Pork 62. Short clear middles 35s. 9d.

MARKET REPORT--MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Money 2 1/2. Exchange 4 1/2. Government bonds strong and higher; five per cents, 103 1/2; four-and-a-half per cents, 111 1/4; four per cents, 109 1/4. State bonds unchanged. Cotton dull; sales today 237 bales; uplands 11 1/2; Orleans 11 1/4; receipts \$1 000 bales; American 25,000; speculation and export 1,000; uplands, low middling clause, July delivery 6 5/8; September 6 7/8; October 6 7/8; November 6 7/8; December 6 7/8; futures dull and easier. Lard 38s. Pork 62. Short clear middles 35s. 9d.

Wilmington Market.

[From the Star, July 27.] SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 29 1/2 cents per gallon for regular packages, with sales reported of 300 casks at that price, being an advance of 1/2 c. on last report. ROSIN.—The market was quoted steady at \$1 02 1/2 for strained and \$1 07 1/2 for good strained, with sales as offered. Also sales of 200 bbls. of fine rosins at \$2 00 for 1 Extra No. 1, \$2 25 for Low Pale, and \$2 50 for M Pale. TAR.—Market quoted firm at \$1 35 (Probably \$2 35 intended.—News) per bbl. of 250 lbs., being an advance of 10 cents on last report. CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at \$1 80 for yellow dip and \$2 50 per bbl. for virgin, with sales at quotations. COTTON.—The market was quoted nominal. The following were the official quotations here: Ordinary..... 9 cents per b. Good Ordinary..... 10 " Low Middling..... 11 " Middling..... 12 " Good Middling..... 13 " PEANUTS.—The market is dull and nominal at 35 1/2 cents for shelling stock, 60 cents for ordinary, 70 cents for prime, 80 cents for extra prime, and 90 cents for fancy. RECEIPTS. Cotton..... 36 bales. Spirits turpentine..... 312 casks. Rosin..... 689 bbls. Tar..... 21 " Crude turpentine..... 56 "

Charlotte Cotton Market.

[From the Charlotte Observer, July 27.] The market yesterday closed dull; unchanged. Good Middling..... 10 1/2 Strict Low Middling..... 10 1/2 Low Middling..... 10 1/2 Receipts for the day, 8 bales.



Raleigh Machinery Agency

HEADQUARTERS FOR—MACHINERY. THE BEST PAYING INVESTMENT. THE TALBOTT ENGINES. I am Sole Agent for this Section for the GREAT SOUTHERN

Engine and Boiler.

Manufactured by Talbott & Sons, Richmond, Va. I will sell on as reasonable time as reliable manufacturers themselves. I have a large stock of Talbott Engines and Boilers, and the most reliable improvements and the best machinery sold in this State. I am also agent for the GREAT SOUTHERN MACHINERY, and see for yourselves. WAYNE ALLCOTT, Manufacturers' Agent.

Dealer in all kinds of Machinery,

July 1—ly. RALEIGH, N. C.

FOR SALE.

1500 OLD PAPERS In Lots of 100

Apply to EDWARDS, BROUGHTON & CO.

E. J. HALE & SON, PUBLISHERS.

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17 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK

INVITE ORDERS FOR

BOOKS OF THEIR OWN PUB-

LICATION, AND FOR ALL OTHER

SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND

STANDARD BOOKS,

AND FOR ALL KINDS OF

STAPLE STATIONERY.

WRITING PAPERS—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes.

BLANK BOOKS, of all grades.

ENVELOPES, of all sizes and colors and qual-

ities.

SCHOOL SLATES, best quality, all sizes.

SLATE AND LEAD PENCILS.

PENS, INKS, MUCILAGE, ETC. ETC.

Those who favor us with their orders, by mail or in person, may rely upon having them filled promptly, and at prices which we believe to be quite as low as can be had in this market. Send for Catalogue and Price List.

E. J. HALE & SON.

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17 Murray Street, New York.

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RALEIGH NEWS,

In its 17th Volume.

A NORTH CAROLINA

Democratic Newspaper,

Published Daily and Weekly.

DAILY, one year..... \$7 00

" 6 months..... 3 50

" 3 months..... 1 75

WEEKLY, one year..... 2 00

" 6 months..... 1 00

" 3 months..... 50

P. M. HALE, Editor.

L. L. POLK, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Power, Premature Ejaculation, Nervousness, Debility, Confusion of Vision, Headache, Stomachic Disturbance, and all Disorders arising from Sexual Excess. Address, DR. JACQUES & CO., 120 West 34th St., NEW YORK, N. Y.

July 28—Jan 26, '81

RALEIGH NEWS

July 21—dawn

INSURANCE.

OLD NORFOLK

Fire Insurance

OF WARREN

Has been in Successful

A Thoroughly Reliable

W. S. DAVIS, President.

ms27-80-1m27-81

MISCELLANEOUS.

TUTT'S PILLS!

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Nausea, bowels clogged, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a dimly-diminished exertion of body and mind, Headache, dizziness, and general debility, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, listlessness, fluttering at the Heart, Drowsiness before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at Night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNING SIGNS ARE UNHEeded, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, and those effects such a change of feeling will not only be the result.

A Noted Divine says:

Dr. TUTT.—Dear Sir, For ten years I have been a sufferer from Torpid Liver, and I have tried every medicine I could find, but I have not been cured until I have taken your Pills. I feel now as if I had been cured of a long and painful illness. I feel now as if I had been cured of a long and painful illness. I feel now as if I had been cured of a long and painful illness.

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